and caused moderately heavy rains from Valparaiso to Chiloe. From the 6th to the 14th high pressure prevailed over the southern Chilean Provinces and it was accompanied by fair weather over the entire central belt.

In Argentina and Paraguay scattered rains occurred again on the 11th and 12th.

On the 15th an important atmospheric depression appeared from the west and began to influence conditions in southern Chile; on the 16th the center of this area with a minimum pressure of 29.65 inches (753 mm.) was situated off Isla Mocha; on the 17th it was found more to the north, but the convergent winds, which were abnormal by excess [that is, of velocity too great in proportion to the pressure gradient],[1] caused a filling up according to the law of Guilbert.

Between the 15th and the 20th there were several depressions moving from west to east and causing continued unsettled weather in the extreme southern part of the continent.

Some snow fell in Magellanes on the 22d; this was followed by a heavier fall on the 25th accompanied by a cold wave.

Another period of atmospheric disturbance in the southern region began on the 26th. On the 28th a depression extended from the Juan Fernandez Islands to Isla Mocha and caused continued rains from Concepcion southward. On the 30th an extensive depression dominated conditions over the entire southern part of the continent. At Cabo Raper the pressure fell to about 28.94 inches (735 mm.) and at Temuco and on the island of Huafo the north wind attained a velocity of 63 miles per hour. In all southern Chile the rainfall was very heavy.

May.—In all of the southern region of the continent the first half of the month was rainy, but the remainder was relatively dry with periods of severe cold. The lowest temperatures were observed in the region of Chos Malai, Las Lajas, and Bariloche (Chubut) in Argentina and Lonquimay in Chile, stations which lie within the "cold pole" of the continent of South America.[2] In this region minimum temperatures frequently fluctuated between 23° and 14° and even ranged down to 9°.

During the passage of a depression across the southern region from the 1st to the 3d rain fell over southern and central Chile northward to the province of Aconcagua (north of Santiago). Scattered precipitation occurred in Rio Negro on the 1st and 1 inch of rain fell at Buenos Aires on the 3d.

The rise in pressure on the 4th was accompanied by a general fall in temperature in southern Chile.

From the 5th to the 7th a depression was approaching off the coast of central Chile; on the 8th it began to affect conditions on the continent and heavy rains fell between Coquimbo and Chiloe. At the same time another depression between Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca was accompanied by heavy rains and electrical storms.

On the 9th there was a second rise in pressure over southern Chile and by the 10th this resulted in an important anticyclonic area with maximum pressure above 30.32 inches (770 mm.) in Chiloe. This center with certain changes persisted until the 19th and the period of its duration was characterized by severe cold waves in the southern part of the continent.

The depression which crossed the southern region on the 20th was accompanied by rains between Malleco and Magellanes on the 21st.

On the 22d pressure rose again in southern Chile, forming an extensive center with maximum pressure 30.39 inches (772 mm.) between Isla Huafo and Cipolleti, Argentina, and bringing another severe cold wave.

During the passage of a depression on the 23d the pressure fell to 28.82 inches (732 mm.) at Punta Arenas, and on the following day there was heavy snowfall in the region of Magellanes.

The southern anticyclonic center was reestablished on the 25th and the pressure was above 30.32 inches (770 mm.) at Valdivia; this center with some changes persisted until the close of the month and brought another period of severe cold.

[1] See Fassig, O. L.: Guilbert's Rules for Weather Prediction, Mo. Weather Rev., May, 1907, 35: 210, and on pp. 211–212, the translation by Fassig of Guilbert's "Principles of Forecasting the Weather."

[2] These stations lie between latitudes 37° and 41° S., and the elevations above sea-level range from 2,340 to 3,180 feet.

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